SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
File 155:MEDLINE 1966-1993/DEC (9312W4)
File 5:BIOSIS Previews(R) 1969-1993/Dec BA9612:BARRM4512
(c) 1993 BIOSIS
File 73:EMBASE 1974-1993/Iss 50
(c) 1993 Elsevier Science Publishers B.V.
*File 73: Truncate EMTREE codes(e.g. DC=C1.120?) for complete retrieval.

Set Items Description
--- ----- ----------
?s (cancer?/ti or tumor?/ti or malignan?/ti) and vaccine?/ti

Processing
339692 CANCER?/TI
321837 TUMOR?/TI
128594 MALIGNAN?/TI
45691 VACCINE?/TI
S1 912 (CANCER?/TI OR TUMOR?/TI OR MALIGNAN?/TI) AND VACCINE?/TI
?rd

{ S2 568 RD (unique items)
?t s2/6/1-50

2/7/28 (Item 28 from file: 155)
08231432 92369432
Update on tumor vaccines.
Stevenson FK
Molecular Immunology Group, Southampton University Hospitals, UK.
Int J Clin Lab Res 1992, 22 (2) p84-9, ISSN 0940-5437
Journal Code: A81
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW; REVIEW, TUTORIAL
Vaccination against tumor has always been an attractive idea for the treatment of patients bearing tumor. By harnessing the host's own immune response the attack on tumor cells would act on a continuing basis, with emerging tumor cells stimulating their own destruction. However, the approach has been hampered by our poor understanding of the nature of tumor antigens and of the pathways by which immune cells might operate against tumor growth. Recent developments in molecular biology and immunology are remedying this deficiency and bringing vaccination to the forefront of new approaches to treatment of a range of tumors. Results obtained in B-cell tumors, where the idiotypic immunoglobulin at the cell surface provides a well-defined tumor antigen, are already indicating exciting possibilities as well as delineating problems. There is considerable clinical evidence that patients have some intrinsic ability to control tumor growth and that certain tumors remain dormant for long periods. Attempts to understand and perhaps stimulate the mechanisms involved are being made through the use of biological modifiers and by manipulating potential effector cells in vitro. Ideally this approach, which may include non-specific and specific elements, could be combined with specific vaccination in order to combat

the apparent ability of many tumor cells to evade host defences. (42 Refs.)

2/7/29 (Item 29 from file: 155)
08214130 92352130
Immunotherapy for malignant melanoma with a tumor cell vaccine.
Slingluff CL Jr; Seigler HF
Department of Surgery, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC.
Ann Plast Surg Jan 1992, 28 (1) p104-7, ISSN 0148-7043
Journal Code: 5VB
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW; REVIEW LITERATURE
Specific active immunotherapy for melanoma has been administered to several thousand patients since 1972, using an irradiated whole-cell preparation. A humoral response to vaccination can be demonstrated in a large percentage of patients. This response increases while immunizations are continued and decreases after cessation of therapy. The vaccinations are well tolerated; however, the therapeutic impact of this whole-cell vaccine awaits a randomized trial for definitive evaluation. (21 Refs.)

2/7/39 (Item 39 from file: 155)
08070190 92208190
Anti-tumor vaccine adjuvant effects of IL-2 liposomes in mice immunized against MCA-102 sarcoma.
Sencer SF; Rich ML; Katsanis E; Ochoa AC; Anderson PM
Department of Pediatrics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455.
Eur Cytokine Netw Nov-Dec 1991, 2 (5) p311-8, ISSN 1148-5493
Journal Code: A56
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
MCA-102, a murine sarcoma previously reported to be non-immunogenic in C57/BL6 murine tumor models was used in a tumor vaccine preparation which included liposome encapsulated IL-2 as an adjuvant. C57/BL6 mice were immunized in the right hind footpad with irradiated MCA-102 murine sarcoma cells on days 0, 7, and 21 with or without IL-2 liposome adjuvant at 25,000 IL-2 units/injection. Mice were challenged with live tumor in the right flank on day 35. Survival of mice given IL-2 liposomes with irradiated MCA-102 cells was significantly prolonged over mice given tumor antigen with saline, and non-immunized mice. In addition, mice which received the IL-2 liposome adjuvant also had prolonged survival over those mice immunized with the additional control adjuvants of free IL-2 or dimyristoyl phosphatidyl choline (DMPC) lipid in the form of empty liposomes. IL-2 liposome plus tumor antigen also yielded a significant local protective response against live MCA-102 tumor challenge. When live tumor was injected into the site of previous immunizations on day 21 after two immunizations, the IL-2 liposome adjuvant group showed significantly delayed local growth of tumor compared to animals immunized without adjuvant, or with the adjuvants of empty liposomes or free IL-2. Finally, immunized mice were challenged with irradiated tumor cells and saline intradermally in the ears and delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH), an indicator of helper T cell response, was measured.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

2/7/43 (Item 43 from file: 155)
08010844 92148844

Progress and prospects for human cancer vaccines.
Cole JS 3d; Gruber J
Biological Carcinogenesis Branch, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892.
J Natl Cancer Inst Jan 1 1992, 84 (1) p18-23, ISSN 0027-8874 Journal Code: J9J
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: CONGRESS

2/7/50 (Item 50 from file: 155)
07958157 92096157
Cellular and humoral immune responses against cancer: implications for cancer vaccines.
Knuth A; Wolfel T; Meyer zum Buschenfelde KH
Klinikum, Johannes-Gutenberg-Universitat, Mainz, Germany.
Curr Opin Immunol Oct 1991, 3 (5) p659-64, ISSN 0952-7915 Journal Code: AH1
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW; REVIEW, TUTORIAL
The key issue in tumor immunology is to identify antigens as target structures for a cancer-selective immunological attack in the tumor-bearing host, resulting in tumor rejection. There is a growing detailed understanding of structural and regulatory gene alterations giving rise to candidate rejection antigens and peptides in tumor cells. As well as reviewing the development of new adjuvant and recombinant vector systems, new approaches are suggested for the construction of cancer vaccines. (56 Refs.)
?t s2/7/34

2/7/34 (Item 34 from file: 155)
08141527 92279527
Historical and contemporary perspectives in vaccine developments: from the vantage of cancer.
Hilleman MR
Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research, Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, West Point, Pa.
Prog Med Virol 1992, 39 p1-18, ISSN 0079-645X Journal Code: Q3E
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: HISTORICAL ARTICLE; JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW; REVIEW, ACADEMIC
(0 Refs.)
?t s2/6/51-100

2/7/57 (Item 57 from file: 155)
07798389 91317389
Tumor vaccines.
Stevenson FK
Tenovus Laboratory, Southampton General Hospital, United Kingdom.
FASEB J Jun 1991, 5 (9) p2250-7, ISSN 0892-6638 Journal Code: FAS
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW; REVIEW, TUTORIAL

Vaccination against tumor, either as a prophylactic procedure or as a mode of treatment, has been a distant goal of immunologists for many years. Ideally, the less specific therapies such as chemotherapy would be replaced by an anti-tumor immune response in the host that would be present on a continuing basis. However, progress has been hampered by a lack of understanding of the role of viruses in human tumor development and the molecular nature of tumor-associated antigens. Recent developments using the techniques of molecular biology and monoclonal antibody reagents are beginning to remedy this deficiency so that vaccination has become a real possibility for certain human cancers. The natural fluctuations in growth rates of some human tumors, and the observation that tumors can occasionally remain dormant for years, has led to the idea that the host has an intrinsic ability to control tumor growth, and that this ability is a property of the immune system. Attempts to enhance this putative control are being made by treating the host with defined biological modifiers that stimulate cells involved in immunity in vivo, and by seeking and expanding such cells in vitro before reinfusing them into the host. These attempts to harness the immune system to attack tumor cells that have evaded the host's defenses might be considered optimistic, but they will at least tell us a great deal about tumor cell behavior and the ability of the host to influence it. (44 Refs.)

2/7/71 (Item 71 from file: 155)
07485587 91004587
Tumor vaccines.
Bystryn JC
Melanoma Program, Kaplan Cancer Center, New York University School of Medicine, NY 10016.
Cancer Metastasis Rev Jul 1990, 9 (1) p81-91, ISSN 0891-9992
Journal Code: C9H
Contract/Grant No.: CA34358, CA, NCI
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW; REVIEW, TUTORIAL
Melanoma vaccines are an exciting and increasingly attractive immunotherapeutic approach for malignant melanoma. Vaccines can be used for patients with high risk primary melanoma and regional disease, stages in the progression of melanoma for which there is presently no treatment. They are unique in their potential to prevent cancer in high risk individuals. Multiple approaches are being followed to develop effective vaccines. It is too early to judge whether any of them effectively slow the progression of melanoma. However, it is clear that vaccines are safe to use, and that they can stimulate immune responses to melanoma in some patients. The specificity of these responses needs to be clarified, and multiple challenges remain to be overcome before effective vaccines to melanoma become available. We must first identify the antigens on melanoma that stimulate immune responses, define the immune effector mechanisms that are stimulated by vaccine immunization and identify those responsible for increasing resistance to tumor growth, devise appropriate ways of constructing vaccines that will induce such responses, and find adjuvants and/or immunodulators that will potentiate desirable immune responses. (44 Refs.)
?display sets

Set	Items	Description
S1	912	(CANCER?/TI OR TUMOR?/TI OR MALIGNAN?/TI) AND VACCINE?/TI
S2	568	RD (unique items)

?pause

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File 155:MEDLINE 1966-1993/DEC (9312W4)

Set Items Description
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?s recognin

S5 2 RECOGNIN
?t s5/7/1-2

5/7/1
08570178 93280178
N-recognin/Ubc2 interactions in the N-end rule pathway.
Madura K; Dohmen RJ; Varshavsky A
Division of Biology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena 91125.
J Biol Chem (UNITED STATES) Jun 5 1993, 268 (16) p12046-54, ISSN 0021-9258 Journal Code: HIV
Contract/Grant No.: AG08991, AG, NIA; GM31530, GM, NIGMS
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
The N-end rule relates the in vivo half-life of a protein to the identity of its N-terminal residue. In the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae, substrates of the N-end rule pathway are targeted for degradation by a complex that includes the 225-kDa N-recognin, encoded by UBR1, and the 20-kDa ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme encoded by UBC2. We report that both physical stability and functional activity of the N-recognin.Ubc2 complex require the presence of a highly acidic 23-residue region at the C terminus of Ubc2. Ubc2-C88A, an inactive variant of Ubc2 in which the active-site Cys-88 has been replaced by Ala, is shown to retain the affinity for N-recognin. Expression of Ubc2-C88A inhibits the N-end rule pathway, apparently as a result of competition between Ubc2 and Ubc2-C88A for binding to N-recognin. The two-hybrid (interaction cloning) technique was used to identify a approximately 170-residue C-terminal fragment of the 1,950-residue N-recognin as a Ubc2-interacting domain. We also show that the level of UBR1 mRNA decreases upon overexpression of UBC2. This effect of UBC2 is observed with cells whose UBR1 is expressed from an unrelated promoter but is not observed if UBR1 contains a frameshift mutation, or if the Ubc2 protein lacks its C-terminal acidic region. The N-recognin.Ubc2 complex appears to regulate the expression of N-recognin through changes in the metabolic stability of its mRNA.

5/7/2
03900827 80011827
Production of two recognins related to malignin: recognin M from mammary MCF-7 carcinoma cells and recognin L from lymphoma P3G cells.
Bogoch S; Bogoch ES
Neurochem Res Aug 1979, 4 (4) p465-72, ISSN 0364-3190 Journal Code: NX9
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
From the first two non-brain cancer cell types examined, mammary cancer cells (MCF-7) and lymphoma cells (P3G), two new acidic polypeptides of approximately 10,000 M.W. each have been produced, called recognin M and recognin L, respectively. These are very closely related in amino acid

composition and in immunological reactions to the first two cancer recognins, astrocytin from human gliomas in vivo and malignin from malignant glial cells grown in vivo. Together with earlier findings, these observations suggest that the cancer polypeptide recognins may be produced from members of a closely related family of substances characteristic of malignant cells.
?e au=bogoch

Ref Items Index-term
E1 16 AU=BOGO V
E2 1 AU=BOGOAVLENSKII VF
E3 0 *AU=BOGOCH
E4 15 AU=BOGOCH A
E5 2 AU=BOGOCH B
E6 14 AU=BOGOCH E
E7 9 AU=BOGOCH ER
E8 7 AU=BOGOCH ES
E9 17 AU=BOGOCH S
E10 1 AU=BOGOCHVOL I
E11 1 AU=BOGOCOVSCHI S
E12 1 AU=BOGOD D

Enter P or PAGE for more
?s e9

S6 17 AU="BOGOCH S"
?d s6/6/1-17

Display 6/6/1

07806712 91325712
Malignin antibody and early malignancy [letter]

- end of record -
?t s6/6/1-17

6/6/1
07806712 91325712
Malignin antibody and early malignancy [letter]

6/6/2
06726479 89028479
In vitro production of the general transformation antibody related to survival in human cancer patients: antimalignin antibody.

6/6/3
04775725 83008725
Determination of anti-malignin antibody and malignin in 1,026 cancer patients and controls: relation of antibody to survival.

6/6/4
04391922 81219922

Monoclonal anti-malignin antibodies [letter]

6/6/5
04145753 80256753
Tumor markers: malignin and related recognins associated with malignancy rather than with cell type.

6/6/6
03900827 80011827
Production of two recognins related to malignin: recognin M from mammary MCF-7 carcinoma cells and recognin L from lymphoma P3G cells.

6/6/7
03821261 79198261
Disarmed anti-malignin antibody in human cancer [letter]

6/6/8
03543148 78177148
Astrocytin and malignin: two polypeptide fragments (recognins) related to brain tumor.

6/6/9
03047440 76228440
History of recognition molecules in the brain, with special reference to the pharmacology of brain gangliosides.

6/6/10
03047383 76228383
Brain glycoproteins and recognition functions: recognins and cancer.

6/6/11
02721240 75128240
Glycoproteins and brain circuitry: the "Sign-Post" theory in normal memory function and in the regressive states of brain tumors and the psychoses.

6/6/12
02580874 74298874
Brain glycoprotein 10B: further evidence of the "sign-post" role of brain glycoproteins in cell recognition, its change in brain tumor, and the presence of a "distance factor".

6/6/13
00351374 67176374
Organ specificity of heat-stable antigens from human brain.

6/6/14
00351373 67176373
Antigenic constituents of human cortical grey matter.

6/6/15
00265091 67090091
Cerebrospinal fluid glycoproteins in schizophrenia.

6/6/16
00215192 67040192
Antigenic constituents of basic proteins from human brain.

6/6/17
00215191 67040191
Brain antigens: components of subfractions from human grey matter.
?t s6/7/1-17

6/7/1
07806712 91325712
Malignin antibody and early malignancy [letter]
Bogoch S; Bogoch ES
Lancet Apr 20 1991, 337 (8747) p977, ISSN 0023-7507 Journal Code: L0S
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: LETTER

6/7/2
06726479 89028479
In vitro production of the general transformation antibody related to survival in human cancer patients: antimalignin antibody.
Bogoch S; Bogoch ES; Iliescu VM
Foundation for Research on the Nervous System, Boston, MA.
Cancer Detect Prev 1988, 12 (1-6) p313-20, ISSN 0361-090X Journal Code: CNZ
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Human antimalignin antibody (AMA) appears to have clinical significance because in actuarial studies its concentration relates quantitatively to survival (Bogoch et al. Protides Biol Fluids 1984; 31:739-747). Therefore isolation, characterization, and production in vitro of AMA were undertaken. Serum AMA concentrations are elevated in cancer, regardless of cell type, as demonstrated by earlier blind studies of 1,026 (Bogoch et al. J. Med 1982; 13:49-69) and 501 (Bogoch and Bogoch. Protides Biol Fluids 1983; 30:337-352) and independently confirmed by others on 354 (Bogoch et al. Protides Biol Fluids 1984; 31: 739-747) cancer patients and controls. Mouse monoclonal AMA was produced earlier (Bogoch et al. Lancet 1981; 2:141-142). To validate the identity of the natural substrate AMA in the serum determination (AMAS test) and to prepare for human imaging and therapeutic trials, human AMA has now been produced in vitro from human lymphocytes and has been shown to be increased when primed with its specific 10,000-dalton peptide antigen malignin. This synthesized human AMA adsorbs specifically to its immobilized antigen in vitro and resembles in cancer cell staining and in other properties human AMA isolated from sera of cancer patients and mouse monoclonal AMA. All are predominantly IgM, as shown by reduction to heavy and light chains followed by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

6/7/3
04775725 83008725
Determination of anti-malignin antibody and malignin in 1,026 cancer patients and controls: relation of antibody to survival.

Bogoch S; Bogoch ES; Fager CA; Harris JH; Ambrus JL; Lux WE; Ransohoff JA
J Med 1982, 13 (1-2) p49-69, ISSN 0025-7850 Journal Code: IYG
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: CLINICAL TRIAL; JOURNAL ARTICLE

6/7/4
04391922 81219922
Monoclonal anti-malignin antibodies [letter]
Bogoch S; Bogoch ES; Tsung YK
Lancet Jul 18 1981, 2 (8238) p141-2, ISSN 0023-7507 Journal Code: LOS
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: LETTER

6/7/5
04145753 80256753
Tumor markers: malignin and related recognins associated with malignancy rather than with cell type.
Bogoch S; Bogoch ES
Prog Clin Biol Res 1980, 39 p407-24, ISSN 0361-7742 Journal Code: PZ5
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

6/7/6
03900827 80011827
Production of two recognins related to malignin: recognin M from mammary MCF-7 carcinoma cells and recognin L from lymphoma P3G cells.
Bogoch S; Bogoch ES
Neurochem Res Aug 1979, 4 (4) p465-72, ISSN 0364-3190 Journal Code: NX9
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
From the first two non-brain cancer cell types examined, mammary cancer cells (MCF-7) and lymphoma cells (P3G), two new acidic polypeptides of approximately 10,000 M.W. each have been produced, called recognin M and recognin L, respectively. These are very closely related in amino acid composition and in immunological reactions to the first two cancer recognins, astrocytin from human gliomas in vivo and malignin from malignant glial cells grown in vivo. Together with earlier findings, these observations suggest that the cancer polypeptide recognins may be produced from members of a closely related family of substances characteristic of malignant cells.

6/7/7
03821261 79198261
Disarmed anti-malignin antibody in human cancer [letter]
Bogoch S; Bogoch ES
Lancet May 5 1979, 1 (8123) p987, ISSN 0023-7507 Journal Code: LOS
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: LETTER

6/7/8
03543148 78177148

Astrocytin and malignin: two polypeptide fragments (recognins) related to brain tumor.
Bogoch S
Natl Cancer Inst Monogr Dec 1977, 46 p133-7, ISSN 0083-1921 Journal Code: NR8
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

6/7/9
03047440 76228440
History of recognition molecules in the brain, with special reference to the pharmacology of brain gangliosides.
Bogoch S
Adv Exp Med Biol 1976, 71 p233-65, ISSN 0065-2598 Journal Code: 2LU
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW
(48 Refs.)

6/7/10
03047383 76228383
Brain glycoproteins and recognition functions: recognins and cancer.
Bogoch S
Adv Exp Med Biol 1976, 68 p555-66, ISSN 0065-2598 Journal Code: 2LU
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

6/7/11
02721240 75128240
Glycoproteins and brain circuitry: the "Sign-Post" theory in normal memory function and in the regressive states of brain tumors and the psychoses.
Bogoch S
Biol Psychiatry Aug 1974, 9 (1) p73-88, ISSN 0006-3223 Journal Code: A3S
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

6/7/12
02580874 74298874
Brain glycoprotein 10B: further evidence of the "sign-post" role of brain glycoproteins in cell recognition, its change in brain tumor, and the presence of a "distance factor".
Bogoch S
Adv Exp Med Biol 1972, 32 (0) p39-52, ISSN 0065-2598 Journal Code: 2LU
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

6/7/13
00351374 67176374
Organ specificity of heat-stable antigens from human brain.
Rajam PC; Bogoch S; Rushworth MA
Nature Sep 10 1966, 211 (54) p1201-2, ISSN 0028-0836 Journal Code: NSC

Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

6/7/14
00351373 67176373
Antigenic constituents of human cortical grey matter.
Rajam PC; Bogoch S
Nature Sep 10 1966, 211 (54) p1200-1, ISSN 0028-0836 Journal Code: NSC
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

6/7/15
00265091 67090091
Cerebrospinal fluid glycoproteins in schizophrenia.
Campbell RJ; Bogoch S; Scolaro MJ; Belval PC
Am J Psychiatry Feb 1967, 123 (8) p952-62, ISSN 0002-953X Journal Code: 3VG
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: CLINICAL TRIAL; JOURNAL ARTICLE

6/7/16
00215192 67040192
Antigenic constituents of basic proteins from human brain.
Rajam PC; Bogoch S; Rushworth MA; Forrester PC
Immunology Sep 1966, 11 (3) p217-21, ISSN 0019-2805 Journal Code: GH7
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

6/7/17
00215191 67040191
Brain antigens: components of subfractions from human grey matter.
Rajam PC; Bogoch S
Immunology Sep 1966, 11 (3) p211-5, ISSN 0019-2805 Journal Code: GH7
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
?

File 351:DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX-LATEST
1981+;DW=9345,UA=9340,UM=9324
*File 351: Enhanced Plasdoc Codes (PS=) available (Derwent week 9332).
* Subscriber: Markush DARC on DIALOG is available. Begin WPILM to access.

Set Items Description
--- ----- ----------
?s (cancer? or tumor? or malignan?) and vaccine?

7295 CANCER?
792 TUMOR?
1917 MALIGNAN?
4036 VACCINE?
S1 186 (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR MALIGNAN?) AND VACCINE?
?s (cancer? or tumor? or malignan?)/ti and vaccine?/ti

3040 CANCER?/TI
136 TUMOR?/TI
541 MALIGNAN?/TI
2405 VACCINE?/TI
S2 33 (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR MALIGNAN?)/TI AND VACCINE?/TI
?t s2//6/1-33

>>>'/' not allowed after item list
?t s2/6/1-33

2/9/6
009440621 WPI Acc No: 93-134140/16
XRAM Acc No: C93-059846
Lung cancer associated protein and antibodies against it - useful in vaccines, diagnostic assays, immuno-toxins and imaging agents for cancer
Index Terms: LUNG CANCER ASSOCIATE PROTEIN ANTIBODY USEFUL VACCINE DIAGNOSE ASSAY IMMUNO TOXIN IMAGE AGENT CANCER
Patent Assignee: (DAND) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC
Author (Inventor): KUFE D
Number of Patents: 001
Number of Countries: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Week Applic No Date LA Pages IPC
WO 9306858 A1 930415 9316 WO 91US7585 911009 Eng 86 A61K-039/00 (B)

Priority Data (CC No Date): WO 91US7585 (911009)
Language: English
EP and/or WO Cited Patents: 4.Jnl.Ref
Designated States
(National): CA
Abstract (Basic): WO 9306858 A
Purified prepn. of human lung cancer-associated protein (LCAP) is claimed. Also claimed are: (1) prodn. of this prepn. by culturing cells which express LCAP and isolating LCAP from the cell membranes or medium; (2) a hybridoma cell producing an antibody specific for LCAP;

(3) a monoclonal Ab specific for LCAP; (4) an immunoassay kit contg. a first reagent comprising a first MAb specific for LCAP, a second reagent comprising an enzyme conjugated to a second MAb specific for LCAP, and a third reagent comprising a substrate for the enzyme; (5) an immunotoxin comprising an LCAP-specific MAb or an LCAP-binding fragment of this, conjugated to a toxin molecule; (6) an imaging agent comprising an LCAP-specific MAb or fragment linked to a detectable label; and (7) a vaccine comprising the LCAP core protein or fragment in a carrier.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The MAb can be used in an assay for LCAP. The immunotoxin may be used to target and kill tumour cells expressing surface LCAP. The toxin molecule is, e.g. doxorubicin, alpha, or beta-emitting radionuclides, ricin or cholera toxin Dwg.0/15

File Segment: CPI
Derwent Class: B04; D16;
Int Pat Class: A61K-039/00
Manual Codes (CPI/A-N): B02-V02; B04-B02C2; B04-B04A3; B04-B04A6; B04-B04C5 ; B05-C08; B12-G07; B12-K04A1; D05-H07; D05-H08; D05-H09; D05-H11
Chemical Fragment Codes (M1):
01 M421 M423 M710 M750 M903 N102 N136 P633 Q233 V288 V752
02 M423 M710 M903 Q233 V754
03 M423 M760 M903 N102 Q233
04 M423 M430 M782 M903 N102 P831 Q233 V600 V611 V802 V810 V811
07 F012 F013 F014 F016 F123 G020 G022 G029 G034 G038 G420 H100 H121 H405 H421 H442 H461 H481 H521 H541 J581 L818 L821 L834 L951 M126 M141 M210 M211 M272 M311 M321 M342 M381 M391 M421 M423 M430 M510 M521 M531 M540 M710 M782 M903 N102 P633 P831 Q233 V040 V283 V288 V400 V600 V611 V752
Chemical Fragment Codes (M2):
05 G011 G100 H1 H101 H142 M280 M320 M414 M430 M510 M520 M531 M540 M782 M903 M904 M910 N102 P831 Q233 Q505 R00624-D R00624-M
06 C101 C408 C550 C730 C800 C801 C802 C804 C805 C807 M411 M430 M782 M903 M904 M910 N102 P831 Q233 R01732-D R01732-M
Chemical Fragment Codes (M6):
08 M903 P633 P831 Q233 Q505 R309 R513 R514 R521 R536 R611 R621 R622 R623 R624 R627 R637 R639
Derwent Registry Numbers: 0624-U; 1732-U

2/9/10
009288049 WPI Acc No: 92-415460/50
XRAM Acc No: C92-184347

Nucleic acid mol. encoding a human tumour rejection antigen precursor - useful as an immunostimulant in a vaccine for treating and preventing cancers, also useful in diagnosis

Index Terms: NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULAR ENCODE HUMAN TUMOUR REJECT ANTIGEN PRECURSOR USEFUL IMMUNOSTIMULANT VACCINE TREAT PREVENT CANCER USEFUL DIAGNOSE
Patent Assignee: (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES
Author (Inventor): BOON T; CHOMEZ P; DE PLAEN E; LURQUIN C; TRAVERSARI C; VAN DEN EYNDE B; VAN DER BRUGGEN P; VAN PEL A
Number of Patents: 005
Number of Countries: 038
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Week Applic No Date LA Pages IPC

WO 9220356 A1 921126 9250 WO 92US4354 920522 Eng 144 A61K-035/14 (B)
AU 9221583 A 921230 9313 AU 9221583 920522 A61K-035/14
WO 92US4354 920522
ZA 9203759 A 930428 9323 ZA 923759 920522 134 A61K-000/00
PT 100515 A 930831 9338 PT 100515 920522 C12N-015/00
NZ 242875 A 930927 9341 NZ 242875 920522 C07K-015/00
Priority Data (CC No Date): US 705702 (910523); US 728838 (910709); US 764364 (910923); US 807043 (911212)
Applications (CC,No,Date): NZ 242875 (920522); WO 92US4354 (920522); AU 9221583 (920522); WO 92US4354 (920522); ZA 923759 (920522); PT 100515 (920522)
Language: English
EP and/or WO Cited Patents: 10Jnl.Ref
Designated States
(National): AU; BB; BG; BR; CA; CS; FI; HU; JP; KP; KR; LK; MG; MW; NO; PL ; RO; RU; SD; US
(Regional): AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LU; MC; NL; OA; SE
Filing Details: AU9221583 Based on WO 9220356
Abstract (Basic): WO 9220356 A

Isolated nucleic acid (NA) molecule encodes a tumour rejection antigen precursor (I), or is complementary to a NA encoding (I). Also claimed are, e.g., (1) biologically pure cell line culture transfected with the NA; (2) biologically pure culture of a highly transfectable cell line deriv. from a parent cell line expressing at least 1 P815 tumour antigen, where the cell line does not express any of P815 antigens A, B and C; (3) mutated virus contg. the NA; (4) expression vector comprising the NA operably linked to a promoter; (5) expression system to transfect a cell comprising: (a) a 1st. vector contg. the NA encoding (I), (b) a 2nd. vector from a vector contg. a NA encoding an MHC or HLA molecule which presents a tumour rejection abtigen deriv. from (I), and a vector contg. a NA sequence encoding an interleukin. The NA has a 2418 base sequence given in the specification.

USE - The NA, polypeptides and methods are used in oncology

Dwg.0/13
File Segment: CPI
Derwent Class: B04; D16;
Int Pat Class: A61K-035/14; A61K-037/02; A61K-037/22; A61K-039/00; C07K-003/00; C07K-013/00; C07K-015/00; C07K-017/00; C12N-001/20; C12N-015/00; C12P-000/00; C12Q-001/68
Manual Codes (CPI/A-N): B02-V02; B04-B02B1; B04-B02B4; B04-B04A1; B04-B04A3 ; B04-B04C2; B04-B04C6; B12-G07; B12-K04A1; D05-C12; D05-H07; D05-H08; D05-H11; D05-H12
Chemical Fragment Codes (M1):
01 M421 M423 M710 M903 P633 P831 Q233 V500 V540 V560 V600 V611 V754 V791

2/9/24
008245245 WPI Acc No: 90-132246/17
XRAM Acc No: C90-058102
XRPX Acc No: N90-102410
New amino acid transport proteins - used in the development of diagnostic assays, screening assays, vaccines and treatment methods for cancer
Index Terms: NEW ACID TRANSPORT PROTEIN AMINO; DEVELOP DIAGNOSE ASSAY

SCREEN ASSAY VACCINE TREAT METHOD CANCER

Patent Assignee: (AUCO-) AUST COMML R & DEV
Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

CC Number	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9003399	A	900405	9017	(Basic)
AU 8943294	A	900418	9027	
EP 436612	A	910717	9129	
CN 1052144	A	910612	9212	

Priority Data (CC No Date): AU 896315 (890912); AU 88695 (880930); AU 88713 (881003); AU 893258 (890317); AU 894948 (890628); AU 895364 (890729); AU 895611 (890804); AU 895640 (890807); AU 895872 (890821); AU 8943294 (890000)
Applications (CC,No,Date): WO 89AU427 (891002); EP 89911006 (891002)
Language: English
EP and/or WO Cited Patents: JP 56131554; JP 56158745; JP 57082352; JP 57082353; JP 59130253; JP 61001651; DE 3331588; EP 284461; AU 8176786; AU 8816491; US 3030388; US 3903147; US 4017636; US 4049702; US 4105787; US 4105788; US 4116774; US 4125626; US 4133964; US 4177109; US 4180588; GB 2156818; CH 661502; JP 52148030; JP 52137910; JP 56030956; JP 56092845; GB 1522128; AU 6562054; 12Jnl.REF
Designated States
(National): AT; AU; BB; BG; BR; CH; DE; DK; FI; GB; HU; JP; KP; KR; LU; LK ; MC; MG; MW; NL; NO; RO; SD; SE; SU; US
(Regional): AT; BE; CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LU; NL; SE; OA; LI
Filing Details: EP0436612 Based on WO9003399

Abstract (Basic): WO 9003399

The following are claimed: (A) purified human amino acid transporter or a fragment or subunit; (B) a biological prod. comprising an isolated DNA segment defining a structural gene coding for at least a portion of an amino acid transporter, or a nucleotide sequence corresponding to a strand of the DNA segment; (C) a biological prod. comprising a recombinant DNA vector as in (B) which is capable of expressing the structural gene in a host cell; (D) a prod. comprising a transformed host contg. a recombinant DNA vector as in (C) (E) a prod. comprising an antibody compsn. consisting of antibody molecules or fragments or prods. derived from these that immunoreact with a human amino acid transporter; (F) a prod. comprising a hybridoma that produces antibody to a human amino acid transporter (G) glutamine analogues of formula (I) and their salts V-W-X-CH2-CR4(NR3R2)-CO-R1 (I) (X = CR5R6, NH, NOH or O; W = CO, SO2 or P(=O)R7; V = NR8R9 or CR10R11R12; R1 = H or a 1-5C opt. substd. cyclic or acyclic, satd. or unsatd. hydrocarbon gp.; R2 = r R13, NH2, O)C=O)R13,)C=O)OR13 or (C=O)NR131R132, R131, R132 = as for R13; R3 = R13, R4 = r R13, halogen or (C=O)R1; R5, R6 = as for R13 or halogen; R7 = OR14 or NR15R16; R14,R15,R16 = R13 or a 5-6C aromatic or heteraromatic ring which may be substd. R8 = r R14 or OR14, amino, amido, NO or NO2; R9 = as for R14; or R8 and R9 together with the N atom form a 3-8 membered , opt. substd., satd. or unsatd. heterocycle;.

USE - The amino acid transporters are involved in transporting acids to tumour cells. These proteins, antibodies and glutamine analogues and inhibitors can be used in the development of diagnostic assays, screening assays, vaccines and treatment involving cancer. The anti-glutamine cpds. and analogues may also be useful as

immunosuppressants and immunostimulators for treating eg. graft rejection, graft us. host diesese, autoinnume diseases or immune diseases such as AIDS. @(315pp Dwg.No.66/86)@

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=> s recognin?
L1 9 RECOGNIN?

=> d l1 1-9

1. 5,127,063, Jun. 30, 1992, Processor for pattern data, measured process information, and image information; Takushi Nishiya, et al., 382/8; 318/596; 364/221.9, 275.2, 413.17, 975.4; 382/16, 42, 48, 56; 395/900 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2. 4,976,957, Dec. 11, 1990, Process for the production of recognins and their chemoreciprocals; Samuel Bogoch, 530/389.7; 424/1.1, 9, 85.8, 88, 573; 436/530, 542, 547; 530/814 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 4,840,915, Jun. 20, 1989, Method for diagnosing malignant tumors; Samuel Bogoch, 436/530, 543, 805, 811, 813, 824 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4. 4,624,932, Nov. 25, 1986, Recognins and their chemoreciprocals; Samuel Bogoch, 436/538; 424/88; 436/530, 542, 547; 530/389.7, 413, 417, 814, 827 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5. 4,624,931, Nov. 25, 1986, Recognins and their chemoreciprocals; Samuel Bogoch, 436/528; 424/85.8; 435/7.23, 70.3, 961; 436/530, 531, 532; 530/300, 344, 350, 389.1, 389.7, 403 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

6. 4,486,538, Dec. 4, 1984, Detection of malignant tumor cells; Samuel Bogoch, 435/7.23; 424/1.1, 9, 85.91; 435/29, 70.21, 172.2, 240.27; 436/503, 504, 548, 804, 813, 815; 514/908; 530/300, 388.85, 389.7, 809, 828; 935/103 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

7. 4,298,590, Nov. 3, 1981, Detection of malignant tumor cells; Samuel Bogoch, 435/7.23; 128/653.1; 424/1.1, 9; 436/804; 530/300, 350, 380, 389.7, 391.3, 814, 828 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

8. 4,196,186, Apr. 1, 1980, Method for diagnosing malignant gliol brain tumors; Samuel Bogoch, 436/503; 424/88, 573; 436/515, 530, 543; 514/21 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

9. 4,195,017, Mar. 25, 1980, Malignin, derived from brain tumor cells, complexes and polypeptides thereof; Samuel Bogoch, 530/300; 424/88, 573; 436/530, 543, 800, 804, 813; 530/389.7, 412, 417, 418, 422, 427, 812, 814, 838 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

=> s malignin#
L2 8 MALIGNIN#

=> d l2 1-8

1. 4,976,957, Dec. 11, 1990, Process for the production of recognins and their chemoreciprocals; Samuel Bogoch, 530/389.7; 424/1.1, 9, 85.8, 88, 573; 436/530, 542, 547; 530/814 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2. 4,840,915, Jun. 20, 1989, Method for diagnosing malignant tumors; Samuel Bogoch, 436/530, 543, 805, 811, 813, 824 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 4,624,932, Nov. 25, 1986, Recognins and their chemoreciprocals; Samuel Bogoch, 436/538; 424/88; 436/530, 542, 547; 530/389.7, 413, 417, 814, 827 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4. 4,624,931, Nov. 25, 1986, Recognins and their chemoreciprocals; Samuel Bogoch, 436/528; 424/85.8; 435/7.23, 70.3, 961; 436/530, 531, 532; 530/300, 344, 350, 389.1, 389.7, 403 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5. 4,486,538, Dec. 4, 1984, Detection of malignant tumor cells; Samuel Bogoch, 435/7.23; 424/1.1, 9, 85.91; 435/29, 70.21, 172.2, 240.27; 436/503, 504, 548, 804, 813, 815; 514/908; 530/300, 388.85, 389.7, 809, 828; 935/103 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

6. 4,298,590, Nov. 3, 1981, Detection of malignant tumor cells; Samuel Bogoch, 435/7.23; 128/653.1; 424/1.1, 9; 436/804; 530/300, 350, 380, 389.7, 391.3, 814, 828 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

7. 4,196,186, Apr. 1, 1980, Method for diagnosing malignant gliol brain tumors; Samuel Bogoch, 436/503; 424/88, 573; 436/515, 530, 543; 514/21 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

8. 4,195,017, Mar. 25, 1980, Malignin , derived from brain tumor cells, complexes and polypeptides thereof; Samuel Bogoch, 530/300; 424/88, 573; 436/530, 543, 800, 804, 813; 530/389.7, 412, 417, 418, 422, 427, 812, 814, 838 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

=> e bogoch, samuel/in

E1	1	BOGNOLO, GUIDO/IN
E2	1	BOGO, RENE/IN
E3	8 -->	BOGOCH, SAMUEL/IN
E4	1	BOGODITSA, VIKTOR P/IN
E5	1	BOGOFF, STANLEY A/IN
E6	1	BOGOKOVSKY, BIANCA/IN
E7	1	BOGOLJUBOV, GENNADY D/IN
E8	1	BOGOLJUBOV, LEONID LEONIDOVICH/IN
E9	1	BOGOLJUBOV, SERGEI ALEXANDROVICH/IN
E10	1	BOGOMAZOV, VLADLEN GEORGIEVICH/IN
E11	1	BOGOMOLOV, ALEXEI SERGEEVICH/IN
E12	1	BOGOMOLOV, BORIS N/IN

=> d e3 1-8
'E3' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'USPAT'
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (CIT):cit

1. 4,976,957, Dec. 11, 1990, Process for the production of recognins and their chemoreciprocals; Samuel Bogoch, 530/389.7; 424/1.1, 9, 85.8, 88, 573; 436/530, 542, 547; 530/814 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2. 4,840,915, Jun. 20, 1989, Method for diagnosing malignant tumors; Samuel Bogoch, 436/530, 543, 805, 811, 813, 824 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 4,624,932, Nov. 25, 1986, Recognins and their chemoreciprocals; Samuel Bogoch, 436/538; 424/88; 436/530, 542, 547; 530/389.7, 413, 417, 814, 827 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4. 4,624,931, Nov. 25, 1986, Recognins and their chemoreciprocals; Samuel Bogoch, 436/528; 424/85.8; 435/7.23, 70.3, 961; 436/530, 531, 532; 530/300, 344, 350, 389.1, 389.7, 403 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5. 4,486,538, Dec. 4, 1984, Detection of malignant tumor cells; Samuel Bogoch, 435/7.23; 424/1.1, 9, 85.91; 435/29, 70.21, 172.2, 240.27; 436/503, 504, 548, 804, 813, 815; 514/908; 530/300, 388.85, 389.7, 809, 828; 935/103 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

6. 4,298,590, Nov. 3, 1981, Detection of malignant tumor cells; Samuel Bogoch, 435/7.23; 128/653.1; 424/1.1, 9; 436/804; 530/300, 350, 380,

389.7, 391.3, 814, 828 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

7. 4,196,186, Apr. 1, 1980, Method for diagnosing malignant gliol brain tumors; Samuel Bogoch, 436/503; 424/88, 573; 436/515, 530, 543; 514/21 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

8. 4,195,017, Mar. 25, 1980, Malignin , derived from brain tumor cells, complexes and polypeptides thereof; Samuel Bogoch, 530/300; 424/88, 573; 436/530, 543, 800, 804, 813; 530/389.7, 412, 417, 418, 422, 427, 812, 814, 838 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

=> s (cancer? or malignin? or tumor?)/ti
377 CANCER?/TI
1 MALIGNIN?/TI
527 TUMOR?/TI
L3 883 (CANCER? OR MALIGNIN? OR TUMOR?)/TI

=> s l3 and (vaccine?/ti or vaccine?/ab)
611 VACCINE?/TI
1005 VACCINE?/AB
L4 9 L3 AND (VACCINE?/TI OR VACCINE?/AB)

=> d l4 1-9 cit ab

1. 5,229,289, Jul. 20, 1993, Monoclonal antibodies and vaccine development directed to human cancer -associated antigens by immunization with animal and human and with synthetic carbohydrate-carrier conjugates; Thomas J. Kjeldsen, et al., 435/240.27; 530/387.5, 388.85, 808 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,229,289 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 1 of 9

ABSTRACT:
A method of producing monoclonal antibodies that bind to human cancer-associated mucin-type glycoprotein antigens comprising: (1) immunizing a host with a core structure of a mucin-type glycoprotein: (2) fusing splenocytes from said immunized host with myeloma cells to form hybridoma cells; (3) culturing said hybridoma cells on selective medium; (4) selecting hybridoma cells surviving step (3) that secrete antibody that binds to said core structure of a mucin-type glycoprotein; (5) cloning said selected hybridoma cells from step (4); (6) culturing said cloned hybridoma cells; and (7) recovering said antibody. Hybridomas and monoclonal antibodies produced by the above-described method. Methods of passive and active immunization employing the monoclonal antibodies and mucin-type glycoproteins or synthetic oligosaccharide-carrier conjugates.

2. 5,208,022, May 4, 1993, Non-malignant cells coupled to adjuvants and their use in a method to induce anti- tumor immunity; Arnold E. Eggers, 424/88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93U; 435/240.1; 512/2; 530/402, 403, 404, 405, 406 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,208,022 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 2 of 9

ABSTRACT:

A vaccine composition for inducing anti-tumor immunity comprising non-malignant cells, preferably syngeneic mon-malignant cells, coupled with adjuvant compounds. The nonmalignant immunizing cells of the present invention induce T-cell mediated cytoxicity which cross-reacts with tumor cells, providing in vivo protection against the tumor cells. Examples of turmors which may be treated by administration of the vaccine compositions include fibrosarcomas, glioblastomas, and all solid and lymphoid tumors.

3. 5,156,841, Oct. 20, 1992, Anti- tumor vaccine ; Ulf R. Rapp, 424/88; 514/21 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,156,841 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 3 of 9

ABSTRACT:
An antitumor vaccine utilizing oncoproteins as immunogen is disclosed. The oncoprotein could be administered either as isolated, substantially pure product or expressed through a recombinant vaccinia virus containing either the complete coding sequence for the oncoprotein(s) or portions thereof.

4. 5,106,738, Apr. 21, 1992, Tumor specific monoclonal antibodies; Michael G. Hanna, Jr., et al., 435/172.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,106,738 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 4 of 9

ABSTRACT:
A method for producing a human B-lymphocyte that is able to grow in cell culture and produces human monoclonal antibodies having binding specificity for tumor-associated antigens by exposing a human B-lymphocyte to a tumor cell antigen in a vaccine containing viable human tumor cells that have been made non-tumorigenic, and immortalizing the exposed B-lymphocyte by exposing to a transforming agent for sufficient time to transform the B-lymphocyte.

5. 4,963,354, Oct. 16, 1990, Use of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) as an adjuvant; H. Michael Shepard, et al., 424/85.1, 85.4; 514/2, 8, 12, 21, 885 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,963,354 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 5 of 9

ABSTRACT:
Tumor necrosis factors, alone or together with cytokines such as IL-1 or INF-.gamma., are capable of serving as non-toxic vaccine adjuvants.

6. 4,931,275, Jun. 5, 1990, Anti- tumor vaccines and their preparation; Meir Shinitzky, et al., 424/88, 89, 93U; 435/240.1, 240.2; 514/2, 8, 21; 530/350, 395, 403, 406, 427, 806, 828 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,931,275 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 6 of 9

ABSTRACT:
There are provided anti-tumor vaccines which contain as active ingredient tumor cells which have been pressure treated so as to augment

their antigenic properties, tumor cells treated with cholesteryl hemisuccinate (CHS) and subsequently pressure treated, or plasma membranes from either of, or membrane proteins shed from either of these cells, or a combination of any of these. According to another embodiment, tumor cells are treated with cholesteryl hemisuccinate or by the application and release of pressure, and subsequently with a cross-linking agent. Such cells, plasma membranes obtained from these and proteins shed from the surface of these are effective active ingredients in anti-tumor vaccines .

7. 4,877,611, Oct. 31, 1989, Vaccine containing tumor antigens and adjuvants; John L. Cantrell, 424/88; 514/885, 937, 938, 939, 943 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,877,611 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 7 of 9

ABSTRACT:
Vaccines are provided which are composed of (a) non-toxic and highly effective adjuvants obtained from microbial sources, together with (b) tumor antigens. A wide variety of antigens can be employed in the vaccines and include, antigens obtained from tumors or cultures of tumor cells, such as ovarian cancers, melanomas, colorectal cancers, pancreatic cancers, renal cancers and the like. By adding tumor antigens to potent but non-toxic immunostimulants, a protective and lasting tumor immunity can be obtained.

8. 4,108,983, Aug. 22, 1978, Viral oncolysate vaccine for stimulating the immune mechanism of mammals to species-specific tumors ; Marc K. Wallack, 424/89; 435/235.1, 240.25 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,108,983 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 8 of 9

ABSTRACT:
A virus-lysed tumor cell vaccine is an active immunotherapeutic agent against tumors in mammals. In particular, a vaccine based upon vaccinia virus-lysed, species-specific tumor cells is an effective stimulator of the immune response in mammals, and a vaccine based upon vaccinia virus-lysed spontaneously arising tumor cells is an effective stimulator of the immune response in some human cancer patients. A process for preparing the vaccine by viral oncolysis is also disclosed. Tumor cells are removed from a mammal, the cells are cultured in a culture medium and infected with live vaccinia virus. Viral oncolysis occurs during incubation and the resulting viral oncolysate, after extraction, may be injected into mammals to stimulate the immune response mechanism.

9. 3,928,565, Dec. 23, 1975, Pharmaceutical preparation of pseudomonas aeruginosa bacterial component possessing anti- tumor and anti-infection properties; Yuzuru Homma, et al., 424/92 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 3,928,565 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 9 of 9

ABSTRACT:
Anti-tumor and vaccine preparations comprising cell wall protein

component of Pseudomonas aeruginosa as active ingredient and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The preparations are suitable for parenteral administration for the therapeutical treatment of patients and animals suffering from tumors including cancer as well as phophylactic treatment of disease caused by infection of Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The cell wall protein component is characterized by the fact that the same exhibits a high anti-tumor effect with low toxicity and without type-specificity to the variety of antigens of Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

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=> e bogoch, samuel/in

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E4	49	BOGOCZEK ROMUALD/IN
E5	9	BOGOD I A/IN
E6	7	BOGODIST I M/IN
E7	1	BOGODIST YU I/IN
E8	3	BOGODUKHOV S I/IN
E9	1	BOGODUKHOV STANISLAV I/IN
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9 "BOGOCH, SAMUEL"/IN
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L1 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1993 ACS
TI Antibody to cancer recognin and its production by human lymphocytes

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1993 ACS
TI Detection of malignant tumor cells

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1993 ACS
TI Detection of malignant tumor cells

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1993 ACS
TI Detection of malignant tumor cells

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1993 ACS
TI Recognins, their chemoreciprocals, target attaching globulins and methods of detecting cancer tumors

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1993 ACS
TI Malignin, derived from brain tumor cells, complexes and polypeptides

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1993 ACS
TI Cancer diagnostic agents

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1993 ACS
TI Recognins

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1993 ACS
TI Recognins

=> d l1 1-9 bib

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1993 ACS
AN CA108(1):4569p CA
TI Antibody to cancer recognin and its production by human lymphocytes
IN Bogoch, Samuel
LO USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 28 pp.
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PY 1987
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SC 15-1 (Immunochemistry)
SX 8, 9
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AN CA98(11):87479h CA
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IN Bogoch, Samuel
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PI EP 67642 A1 821222
DS R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
AI EP 82-302937 820608
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SC 15-1 (Immunochemistry)
SX 14
DT P
CO EPXXDW
PY 1982
LA Eng

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AN CA96(5):31210e CA
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IN Bogoch, Samuel
LO USA
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PI US 4298590 A 811103
AI US 78-922799 780707
PRAI US 73-385451 730803
US 74-450404 740312
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SC 9-2 (Biochemical Methods)
DT P
CO USXXAM
PY 1981
LA Eng

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1993 ACS
AN CA94(17):137703s CA
TI Recognins, their chemoreciprocals, target attaching globulins and methods of detecting cancer tumors
IN Bogoch, Samuel
LO USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 81 pp.
PI EP 15755 800917
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SC 15-1 (Immunochemistry)
DT P
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LA Eng

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AN CA93(7):65434j CA
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IN Bogoch, Samuel
LO USA
SO U.S., 12 pp. Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 553,075, abandoned.
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SX 14
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SO Brit., 15 pp.
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SO Ger. Offen., 70 pp.
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SX 14, 5
DT P
CO GWXXBX
PY 1977
LA Ger

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AN CA85(21):155448f CA
TI Recognins
IN Bogoch, Samuel
LO USA
SO Ger. Offen., 70 pp.
PI DE 2606257 760826
PRAI US 75-550432 750218
SC 6-13 (General Biochemistry)
SX 9, 14
DT P
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PY 1976
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File 5:BIOSIS Previews(R) 1969-1993/Dec BA9612:BARRM4512
(c) 1993 BIOSIS
File 73:EMBASE (EXCERPTA MEDICA) 74-93/ISS49
(c) 1993 ESP BV
*File 73: Truncate EMTREE codes(e.g. DC=C1.120?) for complete retrieval.

Set Items Description
--- ----- -----------
?s recognin? or malignin? ?

18 RECOGNIN?
32 MALIGNIN? ?
S1 40 RECOGNIN? OR MALIGNIN? ?
?rd

...completed examining records
S2 31 RD (unique items)
?t s2/6/1-31

2/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
08570178 93280178
N-recognin/Ubc2 interactions in the N-end rule pathway.

2/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
08098470 92236470
The primordial thesis of cancer.

2/6/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
07806712 91325712
Malignin antibody and early malignancy [letter] 0 ✓ 12-13-93

2/6/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
06726479 89028479
In vitro production of the general transformation antibody related to survival in human cancer patients: antimalignin antibody. 0 —

2/6/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
05052030 83285030
Tumor markers of the central nervous system: biological basis and clinical relevance.

2/6/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)
04775725 83008725
Determination of anti-malignin antibody and malignin in 1,026 cancer patients and controls: relation of antibody to survival. 0 —

2/6/7 (Item 7 from file: 155)
04391922 81219922 0 ✓
Monoclonal anti-malignin antibodies [letter]

2/6/8 (Item 8 from file: 155)

04145753 80256753
Tumor markers: malignin and related recognins associated with malignancy rather than with cell type.

2/6/9 (Item 9 from file: 155)
04101765 80212765
Psychosocial predictors of cancer and internal diseases. An overview.

2/6/10 (Item 10 from file: 155)
03900827 80011827
Production of two recognins related to malignin: recognin M from mammary MCF-7 carcinoma cells and recognin L from lymphoma P3G cells.

2/6/11 (Item 11 from file: 155)
03821261 79198261
Disarmed anti-malignin antibody in human cancer [letter]

2/6/12 (Item 12 from file: 155)
03543148 78177148
Astrocytin and malignin: two polypeptide fragments (recognins) related to brain tumor.

2/6/13 (Item 13 from file: 155)
03047383 76228383
Brain glycoproteins and recognition functions: recognins and cancer.

2/6/14 (Item 14 from file: 155)
02910696 76091696
[Clinico-pathological conference XXVII: clinically malignant disease with normal biopsy findings]
Kliinis-patologinen kokousselostus XXVII: malignin taudin kuva normaalein biopsialoydoksin

2/6/15 (Item 15 from file: 155)
00947113 69092113
[Prognosis of malignant melanoma]
Malignin melanooman ennuste.

2/6/16 (Item 1 from file: 5)
8553918 BIOSIS Number: 92018918
COMPLEX TUMORAL NEUROCRISTOPATHY OF THE MALIGNANT VON RECKLINGHAUSEN'S DISEASE TYPE

2/6/17 (Item 2 from file: 5)
7530056 BIOSIS Number: 39042663
DETERMINATION OF ANTI-MALIGNIN IN PATIENTS WITH SUSPICIOUS MAMMOGRAMS

2/6/18 (Item 3 from file: 5)
7519380 BIOSIS Number: 39031987
THE USE OF ANTI-MALIGNIN TO MONITOR RESIDUAL CANCER

2/6/19 (Item 4 from file: 5)
7189303 BIOSIS Number: 88112048
REDUCED GLYCINE STIMULATION OF TRITIATED MK-801 BINDING IN ALZHEIMER'S

DISEASE

2/6/20 (Item 5 from file: 5)
5500287 BIOSIS Number: 32022594
RECOGNINS AND THEIR CHEMORECIPROCALS US PATENT-4624932. NOV. 25 1986

2/6/21 (Item 6 from file: 5)
5500286 BIOSIS Number: 32022593
RECOGNINS AND THEIR CHEMORECIPROCALS US PATENT-4624931. NOV. 25 1986

2/6/22 (Item 7 from file: 5)
4302171 BIOSIS Number: 27066006
ELEVATED LEVELS OF ANTI MALIGNIN ANTIBODY ARE QUANTITATIVELY RELATED TO LONGER SURVIVAL IN CANCER PATIENTS

2/6/23 (Item 8 from file: 5)
4200487 BIOSIS Number: 26052830
MALIGNIN ANTI MALIGNIN ANTIBODY AND SCANTAG

2/6/24 (Item 9 from file: 5)
3501555 BIOSIS Number: 22043938
MONO CLONAL ANTI MALIGNIN ANTIBODIES

2/6/25 (Item 10 from file: 5)
3175938 BIOSIS Number: 20038345
ANTI MALIGNIN ANTIBODY AS A CANCER SCREEN AND MALIGNIN AS A POTENTIAL VACCINE

2/6/26 (Item 11 from file: 5)
2922105 BIOSIS Number: 19027014
HUMAN TUMORS WITH ANTI MALIGNIN ANTIBODY

2/6/27 (Item 12 from file: 5)
2641593 BIOSIS Number: 17043996
ELEVATED SERUM ANTI MALIGNIN ANTIBODY IN GLIOMA AND OTHER CANCER PATIENTS A 7 HOSPITAL BLIND STUDY

2/6/28 (Item 13 from file: 5)
2635493 BIOSIS Number: 17037896
IMMUNO DIAGNOSTIC SEROLOGIC STUDIES WITH ANTI MALIGNIN ANTIBODY

2/6/29 (Item 1 from file: 73)
8117958 EMBASE No: 91148266
Malignin antibody and early malignancy (11)

2/6/30 (Item 2 from file: 73)
5102110 EMBASE No: 82106327
The maligning of adolescence: Why?

2/6/31 (Item 3 from file: 73)
1505852 EMBASE No: 80005919
Production of two recognins related to malignin: Recognin M from mammary MCF-7 carcinoma cells and recognin L from lymphoma Psub 3G cells
?t s2/7/2,17,18,22,25,26,27

2/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
08098470 92236470
The primordial thesis of cancer.
Bradford RW; Allen HW
Bradford Research Institute, Chula Vista, California 91911.
Med Hypotheses Jan 1992, 37 (1) p20-3, ISSN 0306-9877
Journal Code: M0M
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
We define The Primordial Thesis of Cancer, relating the nature and origin of cancer to the early history of the earth and the first appearance of life and noting that the initial absence of oxygen in the earth's atmosphere resulted in anaerobic microorganisms whose gene structure partly persists in present-day mammalian cells. Under various conditions a mammalian cell will transform from a respiratory state, requiring oxygen, to a glycolytic or cancerous state (primordial) not requiring oxygen, for the purpose of survival. Implicit in this thesis are useful therapeutic modalities, universal cancer screening potentials and new approaches to understanding the multiple 'causes' of cancer.

2/7/17 (Item 2 from file: 5)
7530056 BIOSIS Number: 39042663
DETERMINATION OF ANTI-MALIGNIN IN PATIENTS WITH SUSPICIOUS MAMMOGRAMS
THORNTHWAITE J T; DERHAGOPIAN R; RIEMER W
IMMUNO-ONCOLOGY LABORATORIES, DEP. PATHOLOGY, BAPTIST HOSPITAL MIAMI, 8950 NORTH KENDALL DRIVE, MIAMI, FLA. 33176.
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Language: ENGLISH

2/7/18 (Item 3 from file: 5)
7519380 BIOSIS Number: 39031987
THE USE OF ANTI-MALIGNIN TO MONITOR RESIDUAL CANCER
THORNTHWAITE J T; DERHAGOPIAN R; REIMER W
IMMUNO-ONCOL. LABORATORIES, DEP. PATHOL., BAPTIST HOSP. MIAMI, 8950 NORTH KENDALL DRIVE, MIAMI, FLA. 33176.
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Language: ENGLISH

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4302171 BIOSIS Number: 27066006
ELEVATED LEVELS OF ANTI MALIGNIN ANTIBODY ARE QUANTITATIVELY RELATED TO LONGER SURVIVAL IN CANCER PATIENTS
BOGOCH S; BOGOCH E S; ANTICH P; DUNGAN S M; HARRIS J H; AMBRUS J L; POWERS N
BOSTON UNIV. SCH. MED., 36 THE FENWAY, BOSTON, MASS. 02215.
PEETERS, H. (ED.). PROTIDES OF THE BIOLOGICAL FLUIDS COLLOQUIUM, VOL. 31. AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW SERIES DEVOTED TO PROTEINS AND RELATED STUDIES; PROCEEDINGS, L983. XXXI+1112P. PERGAMON PRESS: OXFORD, ENGLAND; NEW YORK,

N.Y., USA. ILLUS. ISBN 0-08-030764-7. 0 (0). 1984. P739-748. CODEN: PBFPA
Language: ENGLISH

2/7/25 (Item 10 from file: 5)
3175938 BIOSIS Number: 20038345
ANTI MALIGNIN ANTIBODY AS A CANCER SCREEN AND MALIGNIN AS A POTENTIAL VACCINE
BOGOCH S; BOGOCH E S
BOSTON U. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON, USA.
4TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTIVE ONCOLOGY ON CANCER DETECTION AND PREVENTION, LONDON, ENGLAND, JULY 26-31, 1980. CANCER DETECT PREV 3 (1). 1980. NO PAGINATION. CODEN: CDPRD
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2922105 BIOSIS Number: 19027014
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REDMOND F A; HARRIS J H; LOEB T L; BOGOCH S; BOGOCH E; GOHARA A
DEP. PATHOL., MED. COLL. OHIO, C.S. 10008, TOLEDO, OHIO 43699, USA.
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Language: ENGLISH

2/7/27 (Item 12 from file: 5)
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BOGOCH S; BOGOCH E S; FAGER C A; GOLDENSOHN E S; HARRIS J H; HICKOK D F; LOWDEN J A; LUX W E; RANSOHOFF J; WALKER M D
NEUROLOGY 29 (4). 1979 584-585 CODEN: NEURA
Full Journal Title: Neurology
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